The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

[Lieutenant Connolly, only son of the Senator, for the past year serving on the staff of General Corcoran, now with the Army of the Potomac, has just been promoted to Assistant Inspector-General. He sends the New York *Post* the following earnest appeal for all to come forward and fill up the broken ranks under the President's last call:]

Three hundred thousand men are wanted!
Three hundred thousand hearts undaunted
By fear of limb or loss of life,
Are wanted now to quell the strife.

A half a million gone before
Have battled well—will battle more;
To aid them, then, come one, come all.
Is Honor deaf to Freedom's call?

Oppression, treason and foul wrong
'Gainst right and reason have fought too long—
Are struggling still on every hand,
And steel meets steel throughout the land.

In one vast host the South has poured
Its raging, blood-stained, rebel horde
To battle, bleed and die—*for what?*
On Freedom's page the only blot.

Think of it, northmen—think and dread
The day defeat breaks o'er your head!
O rouse ye then—come one, come all—
'Tis God's—Our Country's—Freedom's Call!

J. I. C.

A FIRE department has been organized at Beaufort, South Carolina.

THE young men and maidens of St. Paul, Minnesota, are enjoying the luxury of skating on a lake in that city known by the romantic name of "Lake Como."

AT Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of six inches.

THE steamer Tecumseh, with a cargo of thousand bales of cotton, was burned at Memphis a few days since.

THE Supervisors of Albany have resolved to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to every volunteer enlisting there.

WHISKY is smuggled from points on the Mississippi to New Orleans and elsewhere in iron-bound kegs purporting to be filled with vinegar.

THE colors of the Twentieth regiment of militia of this State, the first that went to the defence of the capital, have been presented to the State. This regiment was raised in the counties of Ulster and Greene, and commanded by the gallant Colonel Geo. W. Pratt.

PARSON BROWNLOW, together with a number of other prominent East Tennesseans, escaping the danger of capture should Knoxville fall, arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday evening. They all left at the request of the military authorities there.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says that during the forty-eight hours ending with Sunday night last, 33,764 live hogs arrived in that city. One establishment alone received thirty-seven car loads. The people thereabouts must revel in spare-ribs and sausages.

SOME of the deer in Logan Square, Philadelphia, have become vicious, and several persons have been injured by them. The animals are to be disposed of. The deer have increased so rapidly that the authorities have determined to present a number to the authorities of Baltimore, who have expressed a desire to obtain them.

THE firm of Richardson, Spence & Co., of London and Philadelphia, have completed their arrangements for the running of a line of propellor steamers from Europe to the port of Philadelphia—the first steamer to reach the latter city about the first of May next.

THE Hartford *Times*—the central and controlling organ of the opposition party in Connecticut—expresses itself in favor of the enlistment of negroes in the armies of the United States. It recommends that the quota of the town of Hartford be raised by procuring the whole number of colored volunteers, if possible.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE in St. Charles county, Mo., has been indicted for inciting slaves to insurrection. A negro ball was given within his jurisdiction which he attended. Before the close of the entertainment he made a speech urging the negroes to leave their masters, and this speech was construed in such a light as to induce the preferring of the charge above mentioned.

Improvement of the Ohio.

Mr. THURSTON, Chairman of the Committee, on Thursday, made a report occupying three-fourths of an hour in reading, which we will publish on Monday. The Committee did not think the Reservoir system of Mr. ELLETT practicable, on account of the number and magnitude of the reservoirs required to hold the water.

The system of Locks and Dams and Wing Dams were not elaborately discussed. Dams and Schutes of two hundred feet width seemed to meet with the most favor. We are not sure that we comprehend exactly how this system would work. It has one thing to recommend it, that nature has already constructed the Ohio on this system. The present difficulty is in passing natural Schutes. When the report is published, our readers can judge of it for themselves. We felt like blowing up the Board of Trade on account of the small number of members present to hear a written report on so important a subject. We have no doubt each member thought he had some good reason to excuse his absence. We doubt very much if they had reflected fully on the bad example their vacant seats set. It is useless to tell our merchants that the business men of other cities do not act thus. Scolding, however, sets no broken bones.

Westmoreland Republican.

A short time after the last election there appeared in the local columns of the Westmoreland *Republican* an article villifying in the most profane and disgraceful terms the large delegation from Allegheny county to the Convention in Greensburg. We called upon the editor to disavow "that disgraceful jumble of slang and falsehood, of oaths and obscenity," for the sake of common decency, and for the credit of the respectable press of the country. This he has deliberately neglected to do, and thus by adoption has made that article his own. Why then should he be surprised that we should have thoroughly and entirely changed our tone since the time when we spoke of him "in terms of high honor." In its issue of the 2d instant, the *Republican* accuses us of suppressing a large portion of its article on "Peace." Surely, it did not suppose that we would reprint the whole of that dreary column of commonplace buncombe. We only quoted the leading "blood and thunder" paragraph as a short specimen of the extreme *moderation* which that paper claimed for itself. We are pleased to see, however, that in its last issue the *Republican* advocates sustaining the Government until the last rebel shall have laid down his arms.

EFFECT OF NAPOLEON,S SPEECH—It is remarked that the French Emperor's speech proposing a congress caused a fall averaging two per cent. in the funds all over Europe, except in England. This is not a sign that Napoleon has the confidence of the people of Europe. They do not appear to trust his profession of peace.

Beginning to See.

The Liverpool *Post* has a witty communication, in which the writer gives a rumor that we are about to recognize the belligerent rights of the New Zealanders. He then specifies various reasons for our intended action, the reasons being the same which the British gave for recognizing the belligerent rights of the rebels. He says that the New Zealand rebellion is for the purpose of extending cannibalism, and that the American sympathizers with the rebels, not being able to defend cannibalism itself, have hit upon a unique and ingenious apology for defending the cannibals. They say that the true way to kill cannibalism is to let it expand and it will die out. The natives, he states, allege that the Englishman's bible supports cannibalism, because it nowhere condemns it. The clever satire closes as follows:

"One old gentleman, the learned Judge A., who formerly, when in full practice and aspiring to a high position, was a great philanthropist, in fact, the Lord Brougham of America—declares that it is cruel and infamous on the part of the Governor and settlers to defend themselves and coerce the savages. He says he has long been an anti-cannibalist, and forgone many brilliant entertainments and profitable proposals, because of the introduction of the objectionable cookery; but that he never used any weapon against it but moral suasion, and never will. Further, he declares the British settlers to be a set of humbugs, says they are as fond of the institution as the natives themselves, or that they would have put down the institution by force long ago, in spite of all treaty stipulations to the contrary. Some cynical persons have remarked that suasion would not repel tomahawks, and that using force prior to the commencemeut of the tomahawking, would have been quite inconsistent with his doctrine of relying upon suasion only; but the Judge, who has become somewhat muddled, cannot see it, and replies peevishly that it is none of his business to reconcile inconsistencies.

"The sympathizers are forming an association for the purpose of forcing recognition upon the Government. They have appointed a numerous committee, and, strange to say, it comprises many clergymen. They have subsidized a portion of the press, have retained several members of Congress, and are leaving no means untried to accomplish their nefarious ends. Agents also have arrived from New Zealand, for the purpose of obtaining aid. These promise great commercial advantages, and everlasting enmity to the British. They are contracting for arms, ammunition, and ships, and also a loan, offering as a security a mortgage on a gold mountain in the interior of New Zealand, known only to themselves, and also one half the gold that may be captured in British ships by these pirate vessels now fitting out in America. There is some division of sentiment in the Cabinet at Washington in respect to these proceedings. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to recognition, but says the savages have made a nation. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs is also opposed to intermeddling, butdeclares that the British settlers are simply fighting for empire, and that the rebels must succeed—assertions which take amazingly, although it is evident to every observant person that but for vigorous resistance by the settlers every man of them would have had his throat cut, and that when John Bull can get at the rascals he will soon settle their stomachs for them. Honest Abe goes entirely with the English. He 'has always opposed cannibalism and always will;' he was taught by his parents that it was wicked, and his own reflections confirm the truth of their teaching. He 'cannot see that lifting it up will put it down,' and is for getting rid of it now, once and forever, while the rebellion gives the opportunity and legalizes its abolition. Numbers of good men go with him; but all the Pharisees and hypocrites, who form a strong party, side with the savages."

Interesting Divorce Case—A Rebel Captain Sued by a Loyal Wife.

[From the N. O. Era, Nov. 16.]

We fell upon the following interesting case in our rambles through the courts yesterday, which will serve as food for gossip of the ancient dames in the city, during the next week. Hannah Lyons, wife of Alphouse Bobet, through her counsel, Messrs. Cutler & Thomas, has instituted suit in the Third District Court, praying for a severance of the matrimonial bond that has so loosely bound herself and husband for lo! these many years. She represents that they were married in 1852, in this city, and from that time up to the month of March, 1862, they lived together, and she always performed the part of a good, true and faithful wife—never violating the least of the vows she made to him in marriage; but the husband, on the contrary, did repeatedly, during the year 1860-61, up to March, 1862, and almost continually abuse, insult, and ill-treat her, and on many occasions during said time did strike and beat her without provocation. In March, 1862, he left her and went to the State of Mississippi, where he joined the so-called Confederate Army, and at last accounts was acting as an officer in said army. The petitioner further shows that she has always been loyal to the Government of the United States, and that her husband has been ever since the breaking out of the rebellion a most inveterate and incorrigible rebel. She also charges him with having lived in adultery with one Mary Burton in New Orleans, from the year 1860 up to the time of his departure from the city with the rebel army, and also with various other strange women, facts which have but recently came to her knowledge. She further alleges that there has been no issue from the marriage, and that the community property at the time of his deserting her was worth upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—in real estate, slaves, staves, hoop poles, bills receivable, bills and notes, and money—the same being community property, and the community owing no debts, she is justly and legally entitled to the one-half thereof. Wherefore, she prays for permission to institute this suit, that a curator *ad hoc* be appointed to represent the absent husband, and after due proceedings had, a separation of property and divorce *a vinculo matrimonio* be decreed.

The last heard from Capt. Bobet, the husband of this lady, he was acting as the Quartermaster of the combined 13th and 20th Louisiana Regiments in Bragg's army, and was at the battle of Chickamauga.

ARRIVAL OF WEALTHY REFUGEES.—Yesterday morning there appeared at the military Provost Marshal's office five refugees from the South. They had escaped from Richmond and made their way to the Potomac river, and then secured a passage to Baltimore in a steamboat. After they had got aboard the steamboat they were accosted by a Government detective and at once gave themselves up, and stated they were refugees, etc. At the Provost Marshall's office their trunks and valises were examined, and gold bars, gold dust and gold coin, American and foreign, was found, amounting to about $50,000, together with jewelry, consisting of valuable watches, diamonds, etc.

The wealth of the entire party was computed to be from $70,000 to $100,000. Three of them had their families with them. By their own statement it cost them about $4,700 to get out of Richmond; one of them alone paid $600 for a pass to leave the city. They informed Capt. French, assistant provost marshal, that a man they had employed to act as their guide to the Potomac had been killed on the route by a Confederate bushwhacker. They represented that they had been engaged in the clothing and general merchandise business in Richmond and other parts of the South.

It was a novelty to examine the gold bars and gold dust they had in their possession, to say nothing of the quantity of tens and twenties that they had carefully wrapped up and placed in leather bags. The following are the names given by them to Capt. French: A. Brussel, Joseph Blumauer, J. Israel, H. Brill, and D. Epstin. The four first named signed the parole of honor, usual for foreign subjects, and Epstin took the oath of allegiance. They were then all released, and allowed to take with them their precious metals.—*Baltimore Sun, November* 30.

THE Boston *Advertiser* thinks that "punishment has followed swift upon Mr. Hawthorne's sad fault in singing praises of President Pierce in his book 'Our Old Home.'" *Blackwood's Magazine* for December says: "We infer, from the passage in which the Wrong and the Right are dignified with capital letters, that Mr. Hawthorn is an Abolitionist."

ONE thousand recruits will leave Illinois this week to fill up old regiments now in the field.

[*From the Washington Chronicle, Dec.* 2.]

The Crowning of the Dome of the Capitol.

At twelve o'clock, noon, to-day, the "Statue of Freedom," the crowning feature of the dome of the capitol, will take place in the presence, no doubt, of a large gathering of citizens and strangers. This statue is nineteen feet six inches high, and weighs nearly fifteen thousand pounds. It is composed entirely of bronze, and is constructed in five sections, the weight of the heaviest of which is 4,740 pounds. The statue has been washed with an acid which causes a slight oxidation, thus producing a rich and uniform bronze tint, which will never change.

The "Statue of Freedom" was modelled in plaster by Crawford, the lamented, eminent sculptor, for which model the price of three thousand dollars was paid, and was cast at the foundry of Clark Mills, Esq., at Bladensburg. The entire cost of this great work of art is from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. During the past two weeks three sections of the statue have been elevated to the tholus of the dome; the fourth one, embracing the chest of the figure, was placed in position yesterday, so that to-day little remains to be done other than that of setting the head of the statue. The height of the iron work above the basement floor of the Capitol, including the crowning statue, is 287 feet.

A word or two in reference to the dome of the Capitol may not be uninteresting to our readers. The old dome was built of wood. The outer and inner shells were not concentric, and while the inner was, in proportions, a copy of that of the Pantheon of Agrippa, at Rome, though much inferior in size, the outer dome was higher in proportion than that of the Pantheon. Its inflammable nature, and its narrow escape at the time the library was burnt in 1851, called the attention of Congress to it, and it was finally resolved to replace it by a dome of iron, entirely fire-proof.

The new dome in its proportions resembles the modern rather than the antique structures of this character. Instead of the low and flat outlines of the Pantheon of Rome, and the St. Sophia of Constantinople, the design is a slight structure, decorated with columns and pilasters, rich cornices and entablatures springing up towards the sky, and supporting, at the height of nearly three hundred feet above the ground of the eastern square, and three hundred and seventy-two feet above the western gate, the colossal statue of which we have spoken.

The interior diameter of the dome is ninety-six feet. The galleries afford a fine view of the interior and of the exterior, the views stretching many miles down the Potomac. The structure is double, and between the exterior and the interior shells a staircase, winding spirally around the will afford access to the very summit.

The general outline of this structure resembles that of the dome of St. Peter's, of Rome; St. Paul's, of London; and St. Genevieve and of the Invalides, of Paris; and of the last great work of the kind erected in modern times, that of the Russian National Church, the Cathedral of St. Isaac's, at St. Petersburg, which is also partly built of iron. The exterior diameter of the peristyle circular colonnade is 124 feet 9 inches. The columns of the peristyle are 27 feet in height, and 12,000 pounds each.

As we have before said, the statue will be placed in position at noon to-day. At that hour artisan hands will snatch away from the colossal figure the shreds that now conceal it from view, and the Statue of Freedom will be uncovered to the people, symbolizing forth as it does the heaven-ordained blessings of liberty and equality. Following this act a flag will be displayed from a staff on the top of the scaffolding, and at the same time a salute of thirty guns will be fired from a battery stationed in the East park, which will be answered by salutes from the different fortifications around the city.

Long will the eyes of patriots gaze upon this noble statue on the morrow; but the effulgence of its golden splendors shall dazzle the eyes of traitors, and its detested sight strike a blow of terror to their hearts; and far across the waters of the Potomac, where war has scourged the land, and where ruin and famine have worked their progress, the statue of Freedom shall disseminate its bright scintillations, proudly smiling, as it were, over the downfall of these plotters of treason and murder.

A MAGNIFICENT CELESTIAL EXHIBITION.—Those who have occasion to rise at daybreak these clear mornings will see the planet Venus in the perfection of beauty. Its brilliancy is so great, that on a clear morning it gives as much light as the moon when three or four days old, showing the distinct outline of a window on the opposite side of the room. During the next week it will be at its greatest apparent distance from the sun. It is now most favorably situated for observation, and is by far the brightest star in the heavens. It arrived at its greatest brilliancy on the 5th, and its greatest westerly elongation takes place on the 9th of December, when it rises more than four hours before the sun. It is more distinctly visible to a good eye in the middle of the day. Saturn may now be seen near Venus, in a Southern direction. The best time to see Venus is just before daylight in the early morning, when it will be bright enough to cast a shadow, if carefully looked for. A small hand telescope, placed on a steady stand with a power of fifteen, will be enough to distinguish its crescent form. To distinguish its spots, etc., however, a three and a half feet achromatic of not less than two and three quarters inches in diameter, with a power of 120 to 150, is required, and then on only most favorable occasions, when the atmosphere is clear. This morning its conjunction with Saturn takes place, when will be presented one of the grandest celestial displays that has been seen for many years, both planets being visible in the field of the telescrope. A few minutes past three o'clock Venus and Saturn will rise at the same time, in conjunction, being less than one degree apart. After they have ascended shus in company a couple of hours, there will appear at half-past five, rising at the same time, Mars and Jupiter. They will not then be far from each other, and the grand spectacle of the four most brilliant planets being visible in pairs at the same time, gives some idea that the utterance of the poet Uz was not imagination—

"When the Morning Stars sang together,
And all the sons of Gop shouted for joy."

When the morning is clear, the sight is more splendid than human ingenuity can produce.

AN opposition paper in Michigan, dissatisfied with the result of the late election, says "there is a terrible crisis at hand," at which, could men only see it as it is, "they would shudder." A Union cotemporary suggests that "the terrible crisis" amounts to simply a lack of opposition votes—a sign of the times which is well calculated to appal the party leaders.

A THEATRE is in full operation at St. Augustine, Florida. It was established by the Forty-eighth New York regiment while stationed at that point, and has since been carried on by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts. The building will seat some seven hundred persons, and the entertainments are said to be very popular with the towns people. The monotony of military life is greatly relieved by the amusement thus afforded.

WHEN the Asia reached Halifax, N. S., on her last trip, a portion of the cargo was landed there. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had just come ashore, and was stretching his legs by a walk on the pier, seeing that the first case of goods came hard, volunteered his assistance. The force of his additional muscleon the rope quickly brought the case bang on to the wharf. He stood aghast, however, to find, as he and his friends gathered around to examine it, that he had lent a hand to land a case of muskets intended for the Southern Confederacy. A Boston paper is responsible for this story.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Democratic members will assemble in caucus on Saturday night to nominate candidates for House officers. The race will be between Cox and Pendleton, both from Ohio.

The report of a contemporary that Meade had been superceded is premature. No doubt a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac will soon occur, but few persons believe that a new chief will be chosen from the army.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

The President's Message.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the portion of the President's Message which relates to the ways and means by which the loyal people of the South can be restored to the rights and privileges of the Union is already in type. It is understood that it has been read to the Cabinet, and that it meets the approbation of every member

Meade's Supercedure Premature.

A *Times'* correspondent says the report that Meade has been superceded is premature. There is no doubt that a change in the commanders of the Potomac army will soon take place, but few persons believe that a new chief will be chosen from that army.

Outrage on the Cherokees.

Private advices from Tallegnah state that on the 28th of October a band of bushwhackers under Jim Butler, son of ex-Senator Butler, of North Carolina, surrounded the house of Mr. Nash, son-in-law of John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, forced their way in, shot, stabbed and robbed him of two hundred dollars, and took every thing from the house. They then burnt the house and stable of Mr. Ross.

The Herald on Meade's Late Movement.

The *Herald* says, editorially, that Gen. Meade's recent return from General Lee's front is the most profitless and discreditable military exploit since the first battle of Bull Run. H.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

Government Bonds.

The five-twenty bonds now paid for, will soon all be delivered; the Treasury Department commencing next Monday to deliver them to Jay, Cooke & Co., at rate of two millions daily, to be increased in a few days after to any required amount. These bonds are paid for on subscription, and the the money passed into the United States Treasury immediately.

Our Wounded—From Gen. Butler's Department.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Specials to the *Tribune*, dated Washington, Dec. 3d, say: A telegram from the front says that the wounded will be sent to this city to-morrow.

Gen. Butler is determined to make the Department of Virginia and North Carolina pay its way, as the Department of the Gulf did while under his command. He charges one per cent. on all goods for the transportation of which a permit is granted, and one dollar for every pass into the interior. The money derived from these sources he forms into a Provost Marshal's fund, which he purposes to administer for internal improvement. Gen. Butler has also determined to require the oath of allegiance from every person who desires to remain within his lines. Those who refuse will be sent South. Gen. Butler is organizing with great rapidity a force of colored cavalry. It is expected that this force will do good service against the guerrillas. One of the most notorious leaders of these desperadoes, Maj. Burroughs, whose capture by a squad of colored infantry has already been recorded, stands a good chance of being hung as a spy.

NEW YORK, December 4.—A Washington special to the *Times*, dated the 3d, says:—Secretary Chase, at the late session of Congress, provided against any contingency which might arise from Congress being opposed to the Administration and the prosecution of the war without any further financial legislation by this Congress.

The Secretary had on the 1st of December $11,000,000 on hand, as follows:—Balance of 5-20's unsold, $115,000,000; balance of the $50,000,000 loan, $10,000,000; balance in treasury notes, $29,000; balance in legal tenders, $40,000,000; balance in interest bearing treasury notes, $350,000,000; balance in tariff-bearing treasury notes, $90,000,000; balance in internal revenue notes, $80,000,000; balance in 10-40 loan notes, $400,000,000. Total, $10,84,000,000.

A special to the *World*, dated Washington, December 3d, says.—General Meade has not been superseded yet, and he may not be at all, though Generals Sedgwick and Hooker are confidently talked of as his successor. The President is not well enough to give the subject his attention, and it is probable there will be much delay in the decision.

The rebel pickets have again appeared on the Rapidan.

Meade's Removal Probable—Gen. Thomas Rumored Telegraphed Statement Concerning Rosecrans Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A special of the *Tribune* says that the rumor that the Government is considering the propriety of relieving Meade gains strength.

The statement telegraphed from Washington and Cincinnati, that Gen. Thomas had telegraphed to the President, that in his late operations he acted in accordance with plans matured by Rosecrans before his removal, is authoritatively pronounced false.

A special of the *World* says it is understood that government has advices of Longstreet's retreat toward Bristol, Tennessee, from which there is railroad communication to Richmond. It is certain that the siege of Knoxville is raised and the rebel line of retreat is the only one open to them.

Rebels in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Dec. 2.—Gen. M'Neil has reliable information that the enemy are stretched along the little Missouri river, the right under Price, near Washington, the centre under Cabel, at Sudds Gap. It is thought that they are preparing to attack Fort Smith, or Little Rock. Gen. Cooper is in Red river valley, Stonewait, in Creek Nation. Their total force is estimated at 22,000, but this is doubtless exaggerated.

General Blunt is here.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The steamer Parksersburg arrived from New Orleans on the 23d of November.

The Era has the report via Vera Cruz, advices to November 3d, theee weeks later than those by way of New Orleans which contain nothing of the reported capture of Puebla, it was even stated Juarez was about to retreat to San Louis Potosis.

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Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149, 151 FIRST and 120, 122 SECOND Streets, Pittsburgh.
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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 120 Water and 158 First str's,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal merchant
BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON,
NAILS AND SPIKES.
Also, manufacturers of
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PISTON RODS AND PLATES.
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CHAS. H. SUPER,
DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUTIST,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
AND
FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS.
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MEDICAL CARD,
F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.
From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Ex Intern (Resident Physician) of
HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &c.
DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.
The following specialities attended:
1st. Diseases of the respiratory organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.
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VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,
Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Cartarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.
☞ Prepared and sold by
J. M. FULTON, Druggist,
67 and 69 FIFTH street, two doors below the Postoffice. se10:1y

UNDERTAKING.

W. H. DEVORE,
Undertaker,
No. 104 GRANT street, near Fifth,
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Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Patent Metalic Burial Cases, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Covered Coffins, of all the latest and most improved styles.
Also, Shrouds and Crape, Gloves, and all articles pertaining to the business always on hand, of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ The best Hearse and Carriages to be had in the city. oct7

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LIVERY STABLE AND UNDERTAKER,
No. 83 OHIO street, Allegheny.
Crape, Handles, Plates, Gloves, Coffins, Hearses and Carriages furnished on reasonable terms. Rooms open day and night. se8

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BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
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NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his very large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, freedom from all irregularity, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any other city. Prices shall be as low as those of Philadelphia or New York.
All are invited to an examination of this superior stock.
Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

S. KEYS, Manufacturer of
Ladies, Misses and Children's
FANCY SHOES,
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E. P. LONG,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Boots, Shoes and Gums,
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BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, &C.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. SMITH.....DAVID S. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
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Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling-mill Castings generally.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry." se24

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IRON FOUNDERS
AND MILL FINISHERS.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 WATER street,
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IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN, } General Partners.
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WM. G. PRICE,
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Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all Kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.

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HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
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Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. se11:6m

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UPHOLSTERERS,
Nos. 96 & 98 Third Street, near Wood,
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Manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz:
CURTAIN GOODS, ORNAMENTS,
FRINGES, TASSELS & CORDS,
COMFORTS & BEDS,
PATENT SPIRAL SPRING, HAIR, COTTON, HUSK AND STRAW MATTRESSES, &C.
ALSO, DEALER IN
WALL PAPERS,
Fire board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

PLUMBING.

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY.
WELDON & KELLY,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
PLUMBERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
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Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. se7

S. A. VETTER,
HORSE SHOER,
Cherry alley, near Liberty street,
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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
se7 GEO. BINGHAM, Agent

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WILLIAM BAGALEY,
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BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15
S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
FLOUR, PRODUCE,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Grocer, Flour & Commission Merchant.
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Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.
Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 111 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9
JAMES DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL
JAMES DALZELL & SON,
Lard Oil Manufacturers,
And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

Extending United States Arsenals.

The Boston *Herald* says that the Government is considering a project to extend the area of the Watertown Arsenal, now one of the most important Government works in the country, so as to include a foundry for the casting of cannon, &c. Within the past few months carriages for field pieces, made altogether of iron, have been manufactured at the arsenal. We should, however, hardly think Watertown, Mass., the best practicable site for a National foundry. It is too remote from the sources which supply the materials principally used in the casting of guns and other like articles. If economy is at all studied in the location of a private or public foundry, that situation would be chosen which is nearest to the mines from which the establishment is to be fed with coal and iron. In this view of the matter, Pennsylvania is the State in which a Government foundry should be placed, and this city, which is connected with the sea by a river navigable by the largest ships, and with our coal and iron mines by railways, is the most suitable place in the State for a great National foundry and naval station.—*Phila. Ledger.*

We second the suggestion of Philadelphia for a naval station. The arguments in that behalf are overwhelmingly strong. In regard to a great national foundry for the manufacture of cannon, we think some point further removed from assault by land or naval forces of a foreign foe should be selected. The very fact that when left to private competition, Pittsburgh has been found to be the place where the Government can get them made the cheapest, should be conclusive in the selection of a site for a cannon foundry. If any one doubts this, let him read the pamphlet put forth by the Pittsburgh Committee, some eighteen months since. If this will not convince him, then we refer him to the number of cannon manufactured within the last two years at this point. If the government will build steam engines to force water up hill, we have no doubt the thing can be done. If, however, she follows nature and seeks a location among an intensely loyal people, several hundred miles away from the possibility of disturbance by any foreign foe, then Pittsburgh is the place.

Judge Read on Conscription.

Monday, November 9, 1863, was almost entirely occupied by the Judges of the Supreme Court, at the Court House in this city, in delivering *seriatim* opinions on the constitutionality of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, for the organization of the National forces. This attempt was one of the boldest and most daring to revive the nullification heresy of JOHN C. CALHOUN, not by the inherent reserved rights of the States, but by the power of the State Judiciary. Its open notorious and palpable treasonable character has not received the full denunciation which it deserves, simply because of its being cloaked behind Judicial formulas. We have no doubt that the whole thing was planned by the leading traitors in the State. The attorneys who moved in it were the most notorious copperheads in Philadelphia. The argument made by them would have been creditable to JEFF. DAVIS' Attorney General,—but should never have been listened to by a court bound by an oath to support the constitution as it is. The opinions of the majority were simply the old cast off clothes of JOHN C. CALHOUN, JEFF DAVIS & Co. These opinions originally were intended to have been read before the election—but LOWRIE, WOODWARD & COMPANY became frightened. It is well they did so. Had they dared to throw them into the campaign instead of being beaten by 15,000, they would have been beaten by 50,000.

As the result shows, the majority of the Court blundered upon the time when it was delivered—blundered most egregiously in the technical law laid down. We do not believe that any lawyer fit to practice in even the Quarter Sessions can pretend to say that the position of that majority is tenable as law.

We have just been reading the opinion of JOHN M. READ, one of the minority, and have no hesitation in saying that his opinion is sound law, sound logic and sound patriotism. While the newspaper press of this State has been filled with the opinions of the other judges, by some strange oversight Judge READ'S has never been published until this time. This mode of publishing it in pamphlet form gives at least this advantage: by marginal references we have the authorities, historical and legal, from which it is taken. These so overwhelmingly overturn the sophistries of the majority that we should think they would not like to hear of this case again. We have never encumbered our paper with these opinions; we, however, are tempted to give Judge READ'S conclusion to this jumble of judicial blunders.

But this appeal is made to the State judiciary, who clearly have no more right to interfere with an officer of the United States, holding any citizen under the authority of the United States, under a law of the United States, upon an allegation of unconstitutionality, than the State Executive or the State Legislature would have. This is clear. The Supreme Court of the United States have indeed decided this question in direct terms, intended to prevent all interferences of State authorities with the execution of the laws of the United States by their own officers. It will be recollected that the prevalent application for the writ of habeas corpus, which has been suspended: and that the plaintiffs in the cases before us allege that they have been drafted, and have received notice of the draft, and are placed on the footing of enlisted soldiers, and liable to be punished as deserters should they fail to report for duty, which they have done. All these facts appear on the plaintiffs' bills of complaint, and the Court is judicially apprised that they are in custody, under the authority of the United States. Chief Justice Taney says, "They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another government, and that neither the writ of habeas corpus nor any other process issued under State authority can pass over the line between the two sovereignties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judges by whom it is issued, and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence," which would be resisted by force.

The doctrine contended for by the plaintiffs' counsel is simply the Calhoun heresy of nullification exploded by General Jackson, applied, not by a convention or a State legislature, but by a State judiciary, who may, by preliminary injunctions, stop the raising of armies and the collection of taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, and thus paralyze the arm of Government when stretched out to repel a foreign foe, or to suppress a rebellion, backed by several hundred thousand men in the field. I cannot agree that this Court can nullify an act of Congress by any prohibitory writ.

I therefore think this Court has no power to entertain these bills, and of course no authority to grant the injunctions prayed for, in which I find I am supported by the Supreme Court of Michigan.

But I am also of opinion that we have no power, sitting as a court of equity, to grant the relief prayed for. Our authority is alleged to proceed from the 5th clause of the 13th section of the act of 16th June, 1838, which is in these words: The Supreme Court (and now all the Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts,) shall have the power and jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery, as far as relates to "V. The prevention or restraint of the commission or continuance of acts contrary to law and prejudicial to the interests of the community or the rights of individuals."

Now neither in this provision, nor in the report of the revisers, nor in any of the decisions of the Court, do I find any warrant to grant injunctions to stop the proceedings of officers of the United States, under acts of Congress regularly enacted. If such be our power, then the sooner the Legislature interposes its legitimate power to alter the law, and to prevent the various Courts of the State from exercising a jurisdiction with which they never intended to invest them, the better.

I am therefore of the opinion that under the act of Assembly we have no such jurisdiction as is here claimed.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S Chicago property, known as Cottage Grove, has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage. The amount paid is not stated but it is said to be far below the real value. It covers sixty acres, on which were mortgages to the amount of $3,963.

MR. JOSEPH COWELL, the eminent comedian and grandfather of Miss Kate Bateman, died recently in London, to which city he had gone to witness the debut of his grand-daughter.

MISSOURIANS are claiming compensation for negroes who long ago escaped to Illinois and were enlisted for soldiers there.

Machine Smashing.

The New York *Tribune*, under this heading, on Wednesday and Thursday contains a series of cutting criticisms on political organizations in that city. The immediate occasion of them was the election of Mr. GUNTHER as Mayor of that city. BOOLE, the most formidable opponent, had both the Tammany and Mozart nominations, or machines, the *Tribune's* vocabulary, in his favor. BLUNT run the Republican machine. ED GUNTHER had only the nomination of a small faction known as the MCKEON Democracy. The result was entirely unexpected, since even the *Herald* did not suspect it on the morning of the election; and yet, strange as it may seem, everybody was pleased, if we judge by the tone of the press the next day after the election.

There is no doubt a large number of voters who delight in smashing machines—in slaughtering nominations. These gentlemen appear to have had the thing all their own way in New York last Tuesday. The way they operated in Mayors, Aldermen, Police Justices and Council, might serve as a caution to all municipal candidates. Even the Democratic journals pretend to be pleased, though it is clear to see that the laugh comes from the wrong side of the mouth. Take it all in all, the comments of the press upon the smashing of machines is one of the richest things we have seen of late.

A Timely Suggestion.

Eds. Pittsburgh Daily Commercial:

GENTLEMEN: The subject of raising money to be used for the purpose of relieving and comforting our brave and gallant soldiers who are in hospitals from the effects of wounds or disease, is one which is attracting the attention, and exciting the interest of all loyal people throughout the North, and a variety of ways have been adopted for the purpose of obtaining contributions.

Some time ago a large Fair was held in Chicago for this purpose, and a large amount of money was raised, to which the "Smoky City" comes in for the largest share of credit of any city in the East.

Another Fair of the same kind, and for the same purpose, is now being gotten up in Cincinnati, from which even more is hoped for than that of Chicago.

Will Pittsburgh do likewise? No city in the North has contributed more largely in both *men* and *means*; she will surely not be outdone in this. The suggestion is therefore made, that the people may have an opportunity of again displaying their sympathy for the sick and wounded soldier, who has bravely risked his life in defence of his country. The holidays are now approaching, and in what better way can the people invest their money than this?

Would it not be a good plan for some particular day to be set apart, not as a day of *rest*, but as a day of *labor*, and that every loyal man, woman and child in the country contribute the earnings of that day to this humane and glorious cause. No one in our community is so straitened in their circumstances, that they could not and would not willingly set apart one day's earnings for this purpose, and the plan itself would not only not be severe on any individual, but would give all an opportunity to contribute their share. Hoping that this or some other plan will speedily be adopted, I am yours, &c., M.

We second the suggestion that every man, woman and child, set apart the earnings of one day—say the 24th day of December, to the cause of the Sanitary Commission.

EDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Further About Military Affairs in Virginia and Georgia—Garrison's Lecture at the Anti-Slavery Meeting—The National Loan—A Little Gossip About the President and his Wife.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.

The day just closed has been a remarkably pleasant one, considering the blackness of the several preceding ones, which, as I telegraphed the *Commercial* last evening, threatened to close the canals in a few days.

Although I am sorry to record it, the telegrams I supplied you with this morning announced the fact that the Army of the Potomac has once more taken up its old position on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Any one who reads my letters from day to day will not need to be reminded of what I never failed to impress on the public mind, after hearing that Meade had once more advanced across the country after Lee's army, that it was the height of absurdity, and that the result of the movement would be as devoid of a satisfactory termination as the bitterest rebel could wish for. It has so proven, and it could not have well been otherwise. I hope this will be the last that we shall hear about "on to Richmond" by the overland route. One correspondent writes that Longstreet had reinforced Lee! What ridiculous folly. We very well know that however much that General might have desired to do it, sufficient time has not elapsed for him to travel the distance intervening between his position five days since and that of the rebel army before Meade.

It cannot be possible that the War Department will keep the Army of the Potomac inactive for the remainder of the season, thereby affording Lee opportunities to strengthen Bragg, besides presenting the same alternative to Longstreet. It will be a criminal proceeding if the Army of the Potomac, or a portion of it at least, is not immediately sent to operate in another quarter.

The late rebels papers are just beginning to understand how disastrously their army was defeated at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The panic in Georgia and the southwestern part of Davis' dominions cannot be described. The *Examiner, Whig* and *Enquirer* all join in the general disconsolate wail, and if we are to judge of the prevailing sentiment by what little the papers give to the public, the condition of things down there must be beyond belief. I presume it will be safe for me to predict that ere long we shall see Bragg relieved from the supreme command of the rebel army of the South-west, and Meade superseded in the Army of the Potomac. I judge by the unanimity of sentiment in the Southern press as regards the first, and what I plainly perceive is a growing dissatisfaction with Meade in his army as well as in the public mind generally. It appears by the general run of correspondents' letters to-day, that the recent movement by Meade was entered into by his whole army with great zest, and the disappointment to them has been generally felt in a deep and abiding manner. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the command of the Army of the Potomac will probably soon devolve upon another.

Lloyd Garrison's lecture at Concert Hall last night was well attended and received in a manner quite the reverse of what it would have been if delivered in the same place two years since. Of course, we presume one-fourth of the audience was composed of that class of people who may be considered as curiosity-seekers, and who go to public halls and similar places of resort merely to see some particular celebrity, caring very little beyond that. They may be classed with that large number of individuals, who, when you meet one of them and say, "how do you, Smith? it is very cold to-day;" the reply is, "how do you do, Jones? it *is very* cold." But when Brown meets Smith and puts the same question, with the ejaculation that it's very warm, Smith agrees with him that it *is very* warm. To sum up the whole case, Concert Hall was well filled and Mr. Garrison was cordially received.

I am informed that the new series of Five-Twenty bonds, or a portion of them, will be ready the latter part of the present week, and that Jay Cooke & Co., will be prepared to immediately deliver them to his customers throughout the loyal States. The public will do well to bear in mind that there is a great probability of this being the last description of bonds bearing six per cent interest, payable in coin, which the Government will issue. Barely one hundred millions of this kind of security yet remains, and it behooves all who have any anxiety in this important matter to act speedily in securing their portion of it. About four hundred millions are now held, by all classes, from the banker to the *chiffonier*.

I believe a little gossip is admissible, as the Holidays approach, therefore I take the liberty of incorporating in this epistle the fact that it has been announced that Mrs. Lincoln intends to make some change in the etiquette of the White House after Congress meets, and that she will receive her friends every day from twelve to three p. m., and that in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln will always be glad to see their friends from eight to ten o'clock. This is intended to do away with the inconvenience of levees on particular evenings, when all Washington rushes at once to pay its respects to the President and his lady.

MARRIED:

WATSON—MARSHALL—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., MARK W. WATSON to HATTIE E., daughter of James Marshall, Esq.

DIED:

ATWELL—At Chattanooga, Tenn., on 24, Nov., 1863, of wound received at the battle of Wahatchie, Ala., Captain CHARLES A. ATWELL, of Knap's Penna. Battery, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of his father-in-law, James Gregg, Esq., No. 87 Craig street, Allegheny city.

DICKEY—On Thursday, at two o'clock, p. m., MARY ANN NANCY, wife of Robert Dickey, aged 51 years.

Funeral from the house of her husband, Highland avenue, East Liberty, at two o'clock, p. m., Saturday. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in readiness at the corner of Seventh and Smithfield sts., at 1 p. m.

WOLFE—At Somerset, Pa., Dec. 1st, at 5½ o'clock, p. m., JOSEPH P. WOLFE, brother of John A. Wolfe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—A LECTURE will be given in MASONIC HALL, by Prof. S. J. WILSON, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 8, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, on THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to the benefit of the Christian Commission. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the Book and Periodical Stores, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. dec5:2t

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment List for 1863, containing Taxes on Income, Silver Plate, Carriages, &c., and License Duties in the 4th Division of the 22d Pennsylvania District, comprising the 6th, 7th and 8th Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, and Pitt township, excepting that part north of Penn street, has been received from the Assessor, and the Duplicate now is in my hands. I will receive the Taxes as aforesaid, at the office of Alberman BUTLER, No. 126 Wylie street, from the 21st day of November until the 15th day of December, 1863, inclusive, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m., after which time the penalties prescribed by the law will be exacted.

JOHN A. SERGEANT,
Deputy Collector 4th Division, 22d District.
dec2:td

MILITARY AND EXEMPTION CLAIMS.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, HORSES killed or lost in the service, and SUBSISTENCE. Also, for EXEMPTION from the draft, attended to promptly. PATENTS and PASSPORTS procured.
dec5

H. C. MACKRELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND
SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENT,
No. 114 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. se8:1y

HOLIDAYS.

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED of the richest and most comprehensive stock
HOLIDAY GOODS

We have ever exhibited; anticipating the wants of our friends we have made our display much earlier than usual, and now invite our customers and the public generally to an early examination of our goods, which have been selected with especial regard to their tastes for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Embracing an unusually large assortment of

WATCHES,

The newest and most elegant designs of Diamonds and Pearls inlaid, enameled and engraved cases.

DIAMONDS,

In great variety of Clusters and Solitaires.

JEWELRY,

All the late styles of Solid Gold, Onyx, Coral, Pearl, Enameled, Garnet and Carbuncle Jewelry.

SILVER WARE,

Spoons, Forks, Cups, Fancy Pieces, Tea Sets, Trays, Baskets, Castors, Pitchers, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS,

A beautiful collection of the most graceful patterns of Bohemian and French Vases and Toilet Ware, Bronze Clocks, Boxes, etc., etc.

J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.
dec4:d&e

CHEAP FUEL.—The PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY will sell

COKE,

suitable for manufacturing or domestic purposes, at FOUR CENTS per bushel on the works, or FIVE CENTS delivered. Orders left delivered, within any reasonable distance, in the city. JAMES M. CHRISTY,
dec4:1w Treasurer.

NO. FOR THE DRAFT!!
Persons Claiming Exemption,
Can have their papers made out by calling upon
WM. T. DUNN,
No. 103 FIFTH street, 3 doors below Cathedral.

N. B. There should be no delays, as the time for filing claims is very short. Bring two witnesses, *Heads of Families*, with you. dec4:w

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
McCULLOCH'S
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
81 Market street.

Fine Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Traveling Shirts, Gloves, Half Hose, Suspenders, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Scarf Rings, Dressing Gowns, Fancy Goods, &c., at lowest prices. dec4

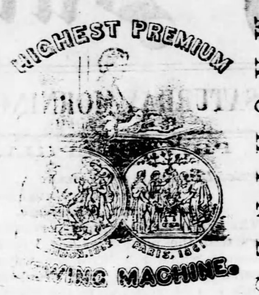
ANTHONY VOWINKEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
SOAP AND CANDLES,
AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
no28:1y HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,
Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street,
Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

JUST RECEIVED—
A fresh supply o
DR. HUMPHREY'S
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Also, a large and well selected stock of
FINE PERFUMERY
POMADES, HAIR OIL,
COMBS, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES.
A well selected stock of
Patent or Family Medicines
FINE CIGARS, CHOICE BRANDS,
Phalon's New Perfume—Night-bloomin Cereus—a most fragrant perfume.
And all other popular Perfumes, at
FULTON'S DRUG STORE,
no5 FIFTH STREET.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES



AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREIUMS
AT THE
International Exhibition, London, 1862,
AND
Industrial Exposition, Paris, 1861,

In competition with all the leading Sewing Machines **in Europe and America**, and the United States Agricultural Association; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Mechanics' Association, Boston; American Institute New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanics' Association, Cincinnati; Kentucky Institute, Louisville; Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco; and **at every State and County Fair where Exhibited this Season.**

UPWARDS OF
125,000 OF THESE MACHINES
have already been sold,

A fact which speaks louder than words of the success and popularity of **Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine**—the cheapest Machine in the world.

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

Every Machine Warranted for 3 Years.

CUSTOMERS ELSE NOTHING IN PURCHASING.

INSTRUCTIONS FREE.

Always happy to exhibit and explain them.

☞ Circulars, containing an explanation of the machine, with testimonials from ladies of the highest social standing, given on application, either in person or by mail.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Agents for the Western States and Western Pennsylvania.

Principal Offices and Wholesale Emporiums,
No. 27 Fifth street.....PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pike's Opera House.....CINCINNATI, O.
Masonic Temple.....LOUISVILLE, KY.
dec5:tf

SECOND-HAND
WORTHINGTON PUMP FOR SALE.

The undersigned have a refitted No. 5, 12-inch Cylinder, 9-inch stroke Worthington Pump, which they will sell cheap for cash.
WELDON & KELLY,
dec4 164 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC. The well-known composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music of Henry Ward Beecher's church, New York, will visit this city during the next month to give a short course of instruction in Harmony, the Organ or Melodeon, and Chorus singing connected with public performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kleber & Bro., and C. C. Mellor. no12tDec8

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, (seventh day) of DECEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
W. O. HUGHART, Sec'y.
no25

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his
MUSIC SCHOOL,
At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.
Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.
GEORGE TEORGE,
oc19 Leader of Great Western Band,

ERNEST MANGOLD,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets
ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞ Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the night. [oc16:1y

DR. EDW. CZARNIECKI,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Thierarzt and Horse Tamer,

WEST street, two doors from OHIO street, Allegheny city, Pa. Recommends himself in the whole range of VETERINARY SCIENCE, especially in the treatment of all external and internal diseases; likewise in all Chirurgical Operations, Castration of animals, &c., &c.

Always on hand, my celebrated Horse Powders, Spavin Plaster, &c., &c. oc23:6m

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
no25:1y] **No. 47 WOOD STREET.**

CLOSING OUT OF ENTIRE
STOCK AT COST.
L. HIRSHFELD,
No. 83 Wood street,
Will sell his entire stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Complete in every branch.
OVERCOATINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
By the yard or
MADE TO ORDER
In our usual unsurpassed style, at COST PRICE, being a reduction of at least
25 PER CENT.
from our old rates.

I make this a good inducement to those who wish to buy bargains, being desirous to close out my entire stock by the first of January, on account of retiring from the business.

THE STORE TO LET,
Possession given the first of February.
L. HIRSHFELD,
dec2:tf **No. 83 Wood street.**

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.
Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.
All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [no23:6m

NEW BOILER WORKS.
J. J. POWERS
Attends to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LOCUST and DUQUESNE WAY, Fifth Ward, Allegheny river. oc27:tf

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Eastern made
CLOAKS,
the best styles in the city.
Black and Col'd Cloaks.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
A full assortment of
WINTER GOODS,
just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
North-East Corner 4th and Market sts.
dec1

WINDOW GLASS.—4000 boxes assorted sizes Crystal Window Glass, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON [oct3

LINDSEY'S
IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER.

For the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as

SCROFULA,
Cancerous Formations, Cutaneous Diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter Affections, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Disorders, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Foul Stomach, Female Complaints, together with all other diseases from an improper condition of the circulatory system. As a general Tonic, its effects are most benignant, and cannot fail to benefit, where used perseveringly, and according to directions.

TESTIMONIALS.

The proprietor has certificates enough on hand to fill a good sized volume, all of them the free will offerings of those who have been cured by the Blood-Searcher, from which he selects the following:

The Great Purifier—The World Challenged to Produce its Equal—The Blood-Searcher Gloriously Triumphant.

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poultices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Shellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic—but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflammation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler, of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve, said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, in the same year, the disease had eaten away the greater part of my lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury." He applied mild caustic ointments, and gave me internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation was not thoroughly removed. In February, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April, the disease again returned, and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, all partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued eating until it had eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye. I had given up all hope of ever being cured, since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief, but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of "Blood-Searcher," but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced using it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the sore commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a fourth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of "Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher."

DAVID McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa. JOHN GORLEY, J. P.
Witness: U. J. JONES.

Liver Complaint Cured by Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.

BLAIR COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Blair County, George Kopp, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, night sweats, and very subject to take colds. I at length became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician did me no good. Sometime last fall I commenced taking Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel safe to recommend it to all who suffer from liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising out of impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it. I consider it an excellent family medicine.
(Signed.) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn and subscribed this 16th day of March, A. D., 1857, before me. J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Franks-town, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

Another Case of Scrofula Cured by Lindsey's Blood-Searcher.

If there be any who still doubt that Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher has and will permanently cure the most desperate and long-standing cases of Scrofula, let them read the following and be convinced:

DR. J. M. LINDSEY: I was afflicted for a number of years with a disease, said by my physicians to be scrofula. For the last three years I was so bad that I was unable to be out of my bed. I tried all the remedies and the best physicians I was able to procure, without any beneficial result. I continued growing worse, until the flesh and skin were entirely eaten off the left side of my face, neck, shoulder and arm. My sufferings were so great, and I was so far reduced, that it required the efforts of two persons to move me in bed. This was my condition when I was induced by the Messrs. Ralston, of Elderton, to try your Blood-Searcher, which to my great relief, and the satisfaction of my friends, I soon discovered was helping me. I continued the use of it, and gained so rapidly that in considerably less than one year I was able to go about and attend to some of my household duties, and the parts affected were all healed up and covered with sound, healthy flesh and skin, and have so continued ever since; and I now enjoy a state of health that I had for years given up all hopes of ever again being blessed with.

NANCY BLEAKNEY,
Near Elderion, Armstrong County, Pa.
August 8, 1855.

New Evidence.

Being afflicted with a grievous tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by T. M. Barris & Co., to try "Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher," and now, six weeks after using the *second bottle*, pronounce myself cured. The tetter broke out something over one year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also on my face, immediately around the mouth and chin, and continued to be a perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood-Searcher. My arms were at times almost useless, owing to the deep cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks, and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefited by using his invaluable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON,
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen, in and for the city of Pittsburgh, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1863,
AND. McMASTER, Alderman.

ELDERTON, January 24th, 1859.

J. M. Lindsey—Dear Sir: We are very near out of your medicine; please send us two dozen. We would just say that your medicine has cured a case of Scrofula that has been coming on for years; the flesh was eaten off the lady's arms—you could see the sinews working. She is at the eighth bottle now, and the flesh is growing on very fast. Your Blood-Searcher is going all over the country. The people are very much pleased with the above case. Please send us a statement of our account, and oblige us.

Yours truly,
JOHN RALSTON & CO.,
Elderton, Indiana Station.

AS A TONIC, it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," It creates no false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system gradually and permanently.

Beware of Counterfeits!

Dr. Lindsey's *Genuine Blood Searcher* has J. M. FULTON printed on each label. Refuse all others.

J. M. FULTON, Druggist,
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
To whom all orders must be directed.
no28:1taw:1y

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A fine body of
COAL LAND,
Situate in Allegheny, and adjoining county, fronting about half a mile on the Monongahela river, well situate in every respect for working to great advantage. Inquire of
C. W. ROBB,
dec2 Office, No. 91 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

ELECTION NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, will be held on MONDAY the 21st day of December, 1863, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. By order of the undersigned,

GEORGE W. CASS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Commissioners Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. dec3:2w

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] *ST. LOUIS, MO.*

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.
No connection with any other house. [dec6:6m

DECKER'S PIANOS.—The musical masters of the East speaking out in favor of
Decker's Pianos.

After having examined the Piano Fortes of Messrs. DECKER BROTHERS very carefully, we have come to the conclusion, and cheerfully testify, that they are in every respect superior instruments. Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct, and of an entirely musical character. Their workmanship is of the best, plainly demonstrating that none but the very best materials are used, and their touch, evenness and equality of tone throughout the whole compass of the key board, unsurpassed by any other Piano Forte we have yet seen.

S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas, William Mason, Chas. Fradell, Theo. Hagan, Editor of the *Musical Review and World*; Carl Ansnutz, Director of the German Opera; John Zundel, Editor *Journal of Public Worship*; F. L. Ritter, Carl Wolfsohn, Philadelphia.

A choice lot of these superior instruments just arriving.

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh,
dec3 **No. 51 Fifth street.**

COOPERAGE.
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street,
ALLEGHENY
Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.

The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.

No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.

The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.

There is also offered about
TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,
on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.

For further particulars inquire of
N. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 95 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

DESIRABLE COAL WORKS FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer for sale their valuable COAL WORKS, at Port Perry, Allegheny county, Pa., at 24 Lock, on the Monongahela river, within 12 miles of the city, consisting of about
20 Acres of Coal,
70 Pit Wagons,
34 Tenements,
1 Large Store House,
1 Carpenter Shop,
1 Blacksmith Shop,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointment.—Col. M. S. Quay has been appointed Chief of Transportation and Telegraph of the Pennsylvania Militia, vice Major O. W. Sees, deceased.

Camp Copeland.—Col. D. B. Morris has been appointed to command of Camp Copeland, and will assume command today. We congratulate the troops at Camp Copeland, at having such a kind and gentlemanly officer placed over them.

Remains Arrived.—The remains of the lamented Capt. Charles A. Atwell have arrived in the city. The funeral obsequies will take place on Sabbath day, at one o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, James Gregg, Esq., Allegheny City.

Overruled.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Farwell and McLaren against Patterson, tried in the United States Circuit Court some weeks ago, and verdict found for plaintiffs, was yesterday overruled by Judge McCandless.

Arrest of a Convict.—J. F. Massey, an officer from Lancaster, yesterday arrested in this city a colored man named James Fox *alias* Kelly, a convict who had escaped from the jail of Lancaster county. He was committed to our jail by Alderman Donaldson for a further hearing.

Teachers' Institute.—The Superintendent of Common Schools for Blair county intends convening the school teachers from the several districts of the county, between Christmas and the 1st of January, in Hollidaysburg, for the purpose of holding a Teachers' County Institute.

John Riley, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found dead Thursday, alongside of the embankment near the Gray's Ferry road. He was noticed in the vicinity on the previous evening and was intoxicated. He is supposed to have fallen down the embankment and broken his neck.

Lecture by Prof. Wilson.—The eloquent and talented divine, Prof. S. J. Wilson, will deliver a lecture on the "State of the Country" at Masonic Hall, on Monday evening next. The proceeds of the lecture will be handed over to the Christian Commission. Those desiring to hear an eloquent discourse should attend the lecture of Dr. Wilson.

Continued.—In the matter of the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of James Atwell, charged with absconding with $3,700 from St. Louis, Judge Stowe, Friday morning, continued the case until Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. Messrs. Noland & Caffrey, the parties alleged to have been defrauded by Atwell, have telegraphed that they will be here today.

Patents Granted.—Among the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Dec. 1st, we notice the following to patentees in this locality: To Wm. H. Brunt and Joseph W. McElroy, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in the manufacture of steel; to Hamilton E. Smith, of Pittsburgh, for improved washing machine; re-issue to Thos. S. Blair, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in railroad rails.

The Case of Peter Call.—We published on Thursday, an item relative to the insanity of Peter Call, the watchman of the St. Clair street bridge, in which some injustice was done the unfortunate man. Mr. Call was sun struck last summer, and from that attack has been at times unsettled in his mind. He never was placed in jail on account of his infirmity, however, nor did he strike Mr. Walkinshaw, the toll collector, as stated in our item of Thursday. Mr. Call is a man of good reputation, and when not afflicted as he was on Wednesday, is a peaceable citizen.

Ladies Aid Society.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., the ladies connected with the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, will give a banquet at the Lafayette Hall, for the benefit of the U. S. Christian Commission. A mere announcement of this fact, we feel assured, will be sufficient to fill the hall to overflowing. The knowledge that our soldiers are fighting in the field for the preservation of those rights and immunities granted us by our Revolutionary fathers, will be a sufficient incentive to make the hearts of our fellow-citizens beat in patriotic unison with the effort that now calls for their sympathies. We bespeak for the occasion a full house.

Advertising in Street Cars.—A novel mode of advertising has been lately introduced into some of our passenger street cars. The business cards of prominent houses are beautifully lithographed, framed, and placed conspicuously in the panels of the car. Next to advertising in the *Commercial*, we do not know of any better way of attracting public attention and securing custom. The Citizen's road, one of the best managed and patronized roads in the city, offer unusual inducements to merchants or manufacturers who desire to advertise in this way. There are several panels unoccupied, which can be secured at very reasonable prices.

Religious Intelligence.—The Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh held an adjourned meeting in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. A call from the congregations of New Galilee and Fairview, Beaver county, Pa., was presented to Mr. Robert White, of Philadelphia, which he accepted. The ordinary services were appointed to take place at the New Galilee church on the third Wednesday of January next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the Rev. John Dougal, D. D., to preach the sermon; Rev. George Scott to preside, propose the constitutional questions, and lead in the ordaining prayer; Rev. J. F. Hill to charge the pastor, and Rev. John McMillan the people.

The Late Col. Creighton.—On learning of the death of the late Colonel William R. Creighton, of the gallant Ohio Seventh, a special meeting of the City Councils, a public meeting of citizens, and a special meeting of the Typographical Union, No. 53, were held on Wednesday in Cleveland, at which resolutions deploring the loss they had sustained were passed, and arrangements were commenced for the funeral obsequies of the gallant Colonel, and his Lieutenant Colonel, Orrin J. Crane. At the meeting of citizens, Captain Molyneaux, for a long time Adjutant of the 7th, also gave some incidents showing the characteristics of his old comrade. He said in illustration that when Colonel Creighton was wounded at Port Republic, he was seen slowly retiring from the field of battle, with his face still towards the enemy, and when asked why he did not turn around and walk off, replied that no rebel had or ever should see his back on the battle field.

The Coming Draft.

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, Provost Marshal Foster has nearly completed the printing and circulation of the enrollment lists of his district, in order that any necessary corrections and additions may be made before the next draft takes place. Notice will be given that any person who is enrolled may appear before the board and claim the right to have his name stricken from the list, previous to the draft, for any plain cause which would exempt after the draft, such as non-residence, alienage, unsuitableness of age, and manifest, permanent or physical disability. All persons are requested to notify the board of such persons as are liable to enrollment but whose names do not appear on the lists. Some of these printed lists are already posted in conspicuous places through the respective sub-districts, and all interested in the approaching draft should immediately take advantage of the same.

Ridge Street U. P. Church.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 25th, 1863, there was an important meeting of the congregation of the Third United Presbyterian Church, (Ridge street,) on the occasion of the installation of Rev. Jos. R. Kerr as pastor of that church. Rev. J. C. Steele conducted the exercises, and the scene was one of solemnity and deep interest. The religious society here has been without a pastor for some time, ever since Rev. D. G. Bradford demitted his charge. We congratulate the congregation and community on the choice of so promising a young man for their minister as Mr. Kerr. He is son of Rev. Joseph Kerr, formerly the beloved pastor of what is now Rev. Prestley's charge, and is a nephew of David R. Kerr, the accomplished editor of the *United Presbyterian*. We mention these facts to show that he comes from a good stock. Aside from these considerations, he is a young man of more than ordinary ability. Possessing the advantages of a liberal education, he has been thoroughly instructed in theology with a view to the ministry. His style of elocution is easy and natural, and we feel persuaded that his ministrations to the people of his new charge will be most useful and acceptable.

The Bridge Token Cases.

Our readers will remember that at the session of the United States District Court, held Friday, Nov. 27th, Judge McCandless gave judgment on a demurrer in favor of the defendants in the three several cases of the United States against the Monongahela Bridge Company, the St. Clair street Bridge Company, and the Northern Liberty Bridge Company, charged with violating the act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, by issuing paper tickets to be received for toll. On Friday, December 4th, Judge McCandless delivered the following written opinion in the case of the Monongahela Bridge Company, which covers the others:

The indictment charges that the defendants "did issue, circulate and pay divers checks, memoranda and obligations, each for a sum less than one dollar, intended to be received and used in lieu of the lawful money of the United States." The tickets are described as having printed on their face, "Monongahela Bridge —Good for one trip," with the name of the collector of tolls added. We do not think this is a violation of the Act of Congress. Unlike the tokens issued by the merchants of this city, and for which penalties have been imposed by this Court, these tickets have no resemblance or similitude in shape, design or material to the coin of the United States, nor to the postage currency, the free and untrammeled circulation of which it was the design of the act to protect. They cannot even be dignified by the name given, in anything but polite phraseology to the worthless issue of rotten boroughs, which flooded the country in our past history, and against a renewal of which the penalties of this act are directed. They do not contain a promise to pay money, they are not the representative of money, and, therefore, cannot be said to circulate, or be intended to circulate as money.

Money is the medium of Exchange among the people. Its peculiar characteristic is, that it is the one thing acceptable to all men, and in exchange for which they will give any commodity they possess. The power to make it is an exclusive attribute of sovereignty, no difference of what material it may be composed. It may be of the precious or the baser metals, or it may be of paper, provided it has the stamp of the sovereign authority. Any infringement of this supreme prerogative is visited with merited punishment by all nations which claim to have organized or well regulated governments. What are these tickets but a mere permit to pass on the defendant's bridge—the printed evidence that the holder has the right of way over a public thoroughfare for a given distance. This exclusion would subject to the penalties of this law all railroad and passenger railway companies, who issue tickets as well for the convenience of the public as for their own protection. No passenger is bound to receive them, nor should they be tendered except during peculiar times when there is a great scarcity of the small coin of the United States, and when the exchange is a mutual accommodation to the passenger and the collector.

As every passenger is bound to pay his toll and in the lawful circulating medium, the embarrassment is more frequently with him than with the company; but as the latter enjoys a monopoly of a particular highway it is their duty so to use their franchise as not to put the public to unnecessary inconvenience. The grant of corporate privileges is for the public good, and from our knowledge of the gentlemen having the management of these companies, we are satisfied they have no desire to abuse them. They have an interest in common with the community, in preserving the purity of the circulating medium, and a departure from this policy would only react upon themselves.

Judgment ordered to be entered on the demurer for the defendants, costs to be paid by the United States. These cases were argued by Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Loomis, and Judge Shaler, for the defendants, and by United States Attorney Carnahan for the Government.

A Seventh Ward Alderman in Trouble.—A Heartless Rascal.

On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, the Mayor's police were called upon to visit a disorderly house, corner of High and Webster streets, Third ward, for the purpose of arresting the proprietors, John F. K. Jones, an alderman of the Seventh ward, and Mary Miller, *alias* Wagner, his paramour. It appears Jones, previous to his election last winter as alderman, has officiated for years as a police officer in the Fifth ward. Some time since, he forsook his wife and family, and entered into an illicit connection with one Mary Miller, *alias* Wagner, a disreputable creature, who was convicted at March sessions, of keeping a disorderly house on Grant street. Jones rented the tavern stand, corner of High and Webster streets, and paid the rent in advance, taking a receipt in his own name. He also took out a liquor license in his own name, and took up his abode with Mrs. Wagner, to the neglect of his wife and family, whom he permitted to shift for themselves.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. Jones, who had been ill for some time, called at the tavern or disreputable house of her husband, for the purpose of getting some money from him with which to buy food for her family. The inmates of the house informed her that Jones was in the country collecting some bills, but Mrs. Jones did not believe the story, and forced her way up stairs, where she was horrified at finding her husband occupying a bed with Mrs. Wagner. Jones, on perceiving his wife flew at her in an enraged manner, caught her by the throat, and beat her severely with his fist. The cries of the unfortunate wife attracted the attention of the neighbors, and Jones let go of her, when she made her way to the Mayor's office, where she preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. Officer Pender, with the assistance of some of the night watch, proceeded to the house and succeeded in arresting Jones, Mary Wagner, and two other frail creatures, and they were locked up for the night.

Friday morning the parties had a hearing before the Mayor, when, in default of bail, Jones and Wagner were committed to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the other women fined and released. A commitment was also lodged against Jones to answer for beating his wife. Not satisfied with the exposition of his disgraceful conduct at the hearing of his case, he rendered himself still more contemptible, were that possible, while on his way to prison, by embracing and kissing his shameless companion, much to the disgust of all who observed them. We sincerely trust the heartless wretch may meet with his deserts at the hands of the Court at the December term. We would state, in justice to the citizens of the Seventh ward, that although they were imposed upon in his election, they are not cursed with having him for a justice, as he never could furnish the bail in order to take out his commission.

Donations.—The following donations were received by the Allegheny Aid Society during the week ending December 3d:

Mrs. Francis, 10 handkerchiefs, number of religious papers.
Mrs. Wade, 24 linen handkerchiefs.
A little girl, 1 handkerchief.
Mrs. D. Elliot, 12 silk handkerchiefs, 1 roll fine linen.
Mrs. Riley, 2 packages tracts.
Hattie Riley, 9 handkerchiefs.
Mrs. Hogg, number of religious papers.
Mrs. Whitesides, 20 religious papers.
Miss Rebecca Packer, 25 magazines.
Mrs. Slattery, 1 roll linen.
Mrs. Yeager, 5 cans fruit.
Mrs. Robert Hays, 4 cans fruit, 4 packages soldiers' tracts.
Mrs. Beale, 1 roll of linen, Mrs. Redpath, 50c.
Thanksgiving collection from 5th U. P. Church, Rev. McLean pastor, $16 55.
4th U. P. Church, Rev. Chas. Dicky, pastor, $43 55.
3d U. P. Church, Rev. Mr. Clark, $20 00.
Christ Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Page, $10.
Mrs. McElroy, of Turtle Creek, 3 pairs knit socks.
Work by Ladies of Society, 32 shirts and 22 pairs socks, each shirt containing a handkerchief and some religious reading.
1 shirt made by a little girl of six years.

Public Amusements.

THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE will give a matinee this afternoon for the benefit of families, at Concert Hall. Their entertainments are peculiarly attractive, and cannot fail to please old as well as young people. The terpsichorean department is very good, while the pantomimes are prodigiously funny. They will also give a performance in the evening, in the same hall.

THEATRE.—Manager Henderson presents an unusually attractive bill for performance tonight. Mr. Miles and his equine associates will appear in the plays of "Mazeppa" and the "Knights of the Road." Such a bill should crowd the house from parquette to dome.

Aiding a Soldier to Desert.—Philip Suma, Sr., and Philip Suma, Jr., father and son, had a hearing Friday afternoon before John H. Bailey, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, on a charge of aiding a drafted soldier to desert. Sufficient evidence was heard to warrant their being held for trial, and they were bound over in the sum of $1,000 each, to appear at the next term of Court. The defendants are residents of Westmoreland County.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, will deliver a discourse in the Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Howard's) to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7 o'clock, on the "Christian Civilization of Africa," in which he will speak particularly of the present *condition* and important *uses* of the Republic of Liberia.

Billings G. Childs, Esq., will lecture this evening in Johnstown, on the "Cares and Comicalities of Camp Life." Lieut. Childs is an eloquent speaker, and possesses the ability to give an interesting and entaining lecture.

Infanticide.—A young women named Ramsey, is now under arrest in Butler, charged with the murder of her child.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most improved lever power steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Our Pennsylvania Wounded.

The following Pennsylvanians were wounded in the battle of Saturday, November 28th, in the crossing of the Rapidan:

U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS, Co, B—*Co, A, 5th Excelsior*—Sergeant Geo. Getsinger, thigh; private W. S. Brown, head, dangerous. Col. J. P. Glass took with him from this city in this company one hundred and twenty men. A few weeks since, a letter from the army stated that but six muskets could be got out on dress parade, and now that two more have been placed *hors du combat*, the company can only muster four privates.

EIGHTY-FOURTH.—Adam Nash, Co. E, hand, gun shot wound; J. Haas, Co. B, left forearm; First Sergeant S. S. Simmons, Co. G, forearm, amputation of leg; J. Grand, Co. K, back, died; Henry Vent, Co. D, chest; Captain A. H. Nixon, Co. D, shoulder; Captain J. McGraw, Co. A, head, died; Henry Funk, Co. D, side, died; Charles Burk, Co. H, finger amputated; Michael Endres, Co. E, hand.

TWENTY-SIXTH—Captain Sloan, killed; Sergt. Henry C. Woodruff, Co. H, hand; Thos. Crawford, B, foot; Sergt. Jones Bradbury, B, foot; Jacob Schultz, G, arm fractured; C. House, G, shoulder; James O. Donnet, H, thigh; George Tower, F, thigh; Corp. Fred. Mettald, F, leg; Benj. F. Thomas, F, leg; Adjt. John Ridd, head, scalp wound; Thos. Watts, F, thigh amputated; —— King, ear, slight; Jas. Stevens, leg amputated.

In the battles near Chattanooga, lately, the following casualties in Pennsylvania regiments, are reported:

SEVENTY THIRD.—John G. M'Clane, Co. D, left thigh; Corporal Walter Sallett, B, thigh; Orderly Sergeant, John M'Cleggin, F, shoulder; M. Sturgis, I, shoulder; Sergt. John Berx, D, thigh; —— Richards, I, shoulder; Charles Orchard, D, knee, Leopold Leiput, E, finger; Edward Buel, B; elbow; Adolph Ox, D, leg; James M'Gamble, G, leg; Jacob Connelly, B, leg; William Kentuis, B, leg; Corporal Wm. A. Haffneur, B, thigh; John Davis, B, arm; Geo. Fink, I, chest; Corp. Jacob Simons, C, arm; Lewis F. Hook, G, arm; Patrick Powers, K, knee; John Charlton, F, hand; Jas. Reilly, F, wrist; S. Lloyd, F, hand; Patrick M'Grannigar, K, head; Charles Schaffer, H, foot; Milford Stellman, B, leg; Walter W. Southard, thigh; Patrick Kurst, K, knee; James Peck, H, leg; Isadine Schmider, D.

TWENTY-SEVENTH.—Major P. A. McAloon; Adjutant Eugene Henily, foot; Second Lieutenant A. Schaffer, Co. G, Lieut. Adolph Vogleback; Capt. F. Schaffer, Co. I; Lieut. Erich Bartles, A; Corp. Leopold Burgman, I, arm; Corp. Henry Bumbaum, A, arm; Corp. Christian Kull, H, head; Sergt. Morris Rosenberg, E, shoulder; Sergt. Nicholas Muhardt, B, back; Carl Siel, A, elbow; Christian Smith, K, knee; Joseph Telpord, C, shoulder; Henry Mauck, A, shoulder; Louis Henderer, A, thigh; David Shoen, G, knee; John Dreche, K, thigh; Charles Myers, E, back; Geo. Miller, A, thigh; Felix George, A, arm, August Lachell, E, chest; John Erau, D, slightly; Chas. Brown, E, leg; Conrad Miller, shoulder; Jacob Shoemaker, D, leg, Matthew Geiger, B, since dead; Nathan Cerenhan, B, face; John Tiexler, K; Joseph Hinsel, B, knee; John Wirtemberger, I, leg; Amhon Waterson, K, lip.

Useful Reading.—The indefatigable Pittock has his shelves and counters crowded with interesting, entertaining and useful reading, including all the illustrated, literary and daily papers, magazines and late publications. An excellent assortment of diaries for 1864, and a beautiful collection of albums can also be found at Pittock's. For a holiday gift, secure one of Pittock's handsome albums.

Magnificent Christmas or New Year's Gift.—As the season is approaching for gentlemen to select presents for those in whom they feel sufficient interest to compliment in this appropriate way, we take the liberty, to-day, of making a suggestion. The suggestion is, to give the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine the preference over all other articles, either of fancy or utility. We were reminded of this by the fact that the sales rooms of Mr. Sumner & Co., No. 27 Fifth street, have, during the present week, been visited by scores of purchasers for this purpose. Our reasons for giving this preference to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine are more numerous than we have space this morning to express. In the first place we have had one in use for more than one year, and know whereof we affirm. It is more ornamental, as an article of furniture, than any other machine in use. Then, again, it is the only machine extant which every intelligent lady can operate *from the start* without a tedious course of construction; the *stitch* for which it is celebrated, is the strongest, most neat looking, and durable; it is operated with such a degree of ease that we have, ourselves, seen a little child of four years run it for hours without any apparent labor; and if there was any other proof needed to place the Wheeler & Wilson instrument, sold at No. 27 Fifth street, in advance of all others, we surely have it in the fact that from the commencement of its existence to the present time, it has, without one single exception, taken the highest premium wherever it has been exhibited publicly for competition.

Artificial Limbs.—We yesterday examined some of the handiwork of Mr. John Reichenbach, No. 58 Fourth street, near Market, in the matter of artificial arms and legs, and candor compels us to say that they are far superior to that of any other manufacture we have ever seen. The great advantage of Mr. Reichenbach's artificial legs over those of Palmer and others, consists in their weight, being one half less, and are more durable. The greatest secret, however, is the simplicity of the leg, there being so little machinery about it—in fact you can carry the machinery in the vest pocket, which cannot be done with that of Palmer's. Again, the foot can be moved forward, backward and to the side without any difficulty, while other manufactures have only the forward motion. In brief, Mr. Reichenbach's patent is immensely superior to those of Palmer's or other's manufactures that we have seen, and those so unfortunate as to require an artificial limb should examine his work before contracting either east or west. The same may be said in praise of his artificial arms, which are so near perfect that a person wearing one can use the hand to eat, drink or write.

All the magazines and books, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Plain Facts for the People.—All that use Ladies' Furs, Ladies' Hats, Men's Hats or Caps, Boys' Hats or Caps, Gents' Fur Gloves and Collars, are interested in knowing where the largest and best stock of such goods are to be found at the lowest prices. Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, has for years maintained an enviable reputation for selling the above line of goods at less prices than the same qualities can be obtained at other houses. Call at Fleming's large and fashionable establishment, and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Harper, Leslie, Independent, Weekly Herald, and all the late papers, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

A Handsome Lantern.—Call and see the great Patent Reflector Lantern. Can adjust the wick without taking out the Fount. For brilliancy and durability it cannot be surpassed. The best and cheapest lantern made. Call and examine them at the Lamp House of Wm. A. Ogden & Co.

For late news from Grant, Meade and Burnside, see Eastern daily papers, to be had at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Ogden & Co.'s Reflector Lantern.—Call and see one of the best and cheapest Lanterns that has ever been introduced. It gives six times the light of an ordinary lantern. Just the thing for Oil Refiners, Rolling Mills, Livery Stables, Railroad Companies, Tanners, &c. For sale by Wm. N. Ogden & Co., No. 61 Market Street.

Albums, Albums.—A fine selection of these parlor ornaments just received at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Card Photographs, at only One Dollar per dozen, or Ten Cents each, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS.

A very large assortment of all the new styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's CLOAKS, in Plush, Beaver, Tricot, Chanchilla, Whitney, Velvet and Frosted Beavers.

SHAWLS of every size and in great variety.

DRESS GOODS of the most fashionable fabrics, in Silks, Merinoes, DeLaines, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Repps, Valories, Gala Plaids.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LINENS of every kind, Sheetings, Linen and Cotton of all widths, Balmorals, Corsets, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Cloths and Cassimeres, at

ALEX. BATES',
21 Fifth street.
Country merchants supplied. [no24

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
(Successor to T. J. Craig,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
ALSO,
Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers.
TOILET WARE,
BRITANNIA WARE,
COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
FIRE IRONS, COAL VASES,
FANCY COAL RODS,
BIRD CAGES, &c.
And HOVEY'S PATENT FLAME TUG.
no17

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FOR additional commercial news see fourth page.

Gold in New York was lower, but irregular and unsettled, opening at 53¾, declining to 51¼, advancing to 53⅝ and closing firm at 53⅝@53. Sterling a shade easier at 166@167. Government Stock quiet.

New York Stock Market by Telegraph.
FRIDAY, Dec. 4, '63.

U. S. 6's '81	108¾	P Ft W & C	82½
U S 7-20s	106⅝	C & T	113½
1 year Certificates	98	Ill Central scrip	118
Pac Mail	212	C & P	104¼
N Y Central	130⅝	G & C	107½
Erie	106	C & R I	103¾
Erie pref	101¼	Hudson	122¾
Harlem	92½	M S	79½
Reading	120¼	C & N W	46¾
Mo 6s	66		

OUR banks are experiencing considerable inconvenience from the great scarcity of currency. There is hardly enough to meet the ordinary checks presented. If this dearth in current funds should continue much longer, they may have to resort to the disagreeable method of "certifying checks," which has been the case lately in other cities. Had the numerous national banks already organized and ready for their notes, been supplied, it would have gone far in swelling the volume of currency to such an extent as to have prevented this scarcity, and would have contributed largely in a supply of good money sufficient for all departments of trade.

—Parties in New York holding commodities bought at high prices, and stocks at September quotations, are confident that borrowing is at end by the Treasury, and that after a little legislation, legal tenders and Treasury notes will be resorted to, and another inflation, exceeding that of 1862-'63 be shown. On the other hand, prudent people are sure that the country has passed the necessity for using more currency, except that to be supplied by the National Banks, and that from this time, varied by spasmodic advances, prices will return to their natural position.

—The receipts of cotton at New Orleans, during the week ending 29th inst., were 3,151 bales and 104 bags; of which 1,985 bales were cleared for New York, and 92 for Boston. During the same period 1,501 hogsheads and 263 bls. of sugar were received in that market. The receipts of molasses amounted to 3,026 barrels.

—The following is from Thompson's New York *Reporter*, and will be found of interest to purchasers and holders of land warrants:

At the last session of Congress land warrants were granted to the States for the support of agricultural colleges. These warrants (all in 160-acre scrip) have been issued to the loyal States in proportion to representation in Congress, this State getting 990,000 acres, Vermont, 150,000 acres, &c. Some of these warrants will be on the market this winter. These warrants have this peculiarity—no more than one million of acres can be entered in any one State, for prompt entry they are as good as any other warrants, but to lay them aside for use a year or two hence would be risky.

—The circulation at the present time of many of the banks of this State is enormous—beyond all precedent. Not being called upon for years to redeem their issue in any thing, they have been sending their promises to pay "broadcast," like autumn leaves. If the next Congress should increase the tax (as no doubt it will) on all such circulation, and our next Legislature pass an act compelling the banks to redeem at least in "greenbacks," then may soon come a "day of reckoning" that will expose their unsoundness, destroy their credit, and finally result in great loss to the public who may hold their circulation.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863.

Business was not very active, the principal business done being in a small way, for local purposes. Our river continues to fall slowly, with, however, sufficient water for low water boats to carry out fair trips. Freights to all parts are plenty, whilst the rates paid on freights are satisfactory. The new steamer Urilda was loading for Cincinnati. The Julia arrived from Zanesville with a large trip. A number of steamers were on the way up, and will arrive before the issue of our next number. The steamer LeClair left for Portsmouth with a full trip. Among the sales we note as follows:

HAY—The market was firm, and prices have again advanced two dollars per ton. At the scales, 21 loads were disposed of at $39@40@42 ₮ ton. These are steep prices. Baled has also advanced.

CHEESE—Market steady, with a good local demand. The inquiry for choice lots is on the increase. We note sales 125 boxes Western Reserve at 13½, 46 do Hamburg at 14, and 20 do English dairy at 14½.

APPLES—Market unchanged as regards prices or demand. The receipts by the river continue to come forward freely. The Julia, from Zanesville, brought up about 800 bbls. We note sales of lots amounting to 420 bbls, at various prices; ranging from $2 25@2 50@2 75.

FLOUR—The market was firm and prices are tending upward. Reports from New York announce an advance of 5@10c per bbl. The stock in the market is not large, while the principal portion that arrives by the river is consigned to the Export by rail. Among the sales were the following:

Extra—Sales of 184 bbls in lots, from store, $5 80@5 90@6; 100 do, terms withheld.

Extra Family—Sales of 225 bbls at $7@7 25. The latter figures for a favorite brand.

Wagon flour was not much inquired for; prices ranging according to quality.

SALT—The market was firm, with a good local demand. We note sales of 200 bbls at $2 60@2 65 ₮ bbl.

SEEDS in poor demand. Sales of 100 bush flax at $2 25@2 50 ₮ bush. Other kinds unchanged.

GRAIN—The market was firm for all descriptions. The receipts for some days past were restricted, which tended to stiffen the market. Every thing at present favors a further advance. Among the sales were:

Barley—Spring, $1 30@1 38; Fall, $1 51@1 52.

Oats—Steady; sales of 2,000 bush at 78@80c.

Wheat—Inquired for; sales 1,200 bush Red at $1 35@1 38; sales of 1,000 bush White, terms private.

Corn—Firm at full rates; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 22@1 24.

Rye—There being none offering we have no quotations.

WHISKY—The market continues excited, dealers being almost afraid to fix the rates. Small sales of City Rectified were reported to us at 78@80c, although it is doubtful if dealers would part with a large lot even at these figures.

BUTTER—Market very firm with a good demand; we note sales of 1100 lbs Roll at 28c.

EGGS—Market active; prices firm, at 21@25c ₮ dozen.

GROCERIES—Market firm, with a good business doing in lots for local purposes. Among the sales were: *Cuba Sugar*—12 hhds at 13¾@14¾c. *Orleans*—10 do, 14¾@14½c. *Granulated*—Sales of 15 bbls at 17¾c, and 10 do *Crushed*, at the same figures. *Java Coffee*—Sales of 10 bbls at 37c; 10 do. *B Coffee*, at 16½c. *Molasses*—Sales of 20 bbls *Orleans* at 63@65c for new and old. *Coffee*—Sales of 30 sks at 34@35c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863.

Business yesterday was active in the Oil trade. Buyers were plenty, and a fair amount of transactions will be found recorded below.

The exports were: To New York—Refined, 346; Crude, 304; Benzole, 100; Tar, 108. To Philadelphia—Refined, 866; Crude, 920; Benzole, 70; Tar, 100. To Baltimore—Refined, 335; Crude, 234; total, 3,380 bbls. Shipped West—Refined, 853; Crude, 27.

Imports during same period: Per Allegheny River—5,141. Per Allegheny Valley Railroad—Refined, 546; Crude, 355 bbls.

Crude—The amount that changed hands yesterday was large, viz: 400 bbls., including packages, 21c.; 2,951 bbls. do 21¼c.; 400 bbls. do 21¼c; 1,200 bbls. 21½c. Sales 300 bbls. in bulk at 16c.

Refined—Firm; sales 45 bbls. free at 45c.; 500 bbls. bonded at 35c., and 45 bbls. free, straw color, at 42c. The market closed firm.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.

Whisky has further advanced, with sales at 80c ₮ gallon, and prices tending upward.

Philadelphia Petroleum Market.

Reported daily for the Commercial by TACE & BROTHER, *Oil Brokers, 132 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1863.

The market opened to-day somewhat firmer for both crude and refined. We quote crude at 26@27c, and refined, in bond, at 41c. There was a tolerable number of sales of free at 52c.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Refined is in small supply, with good inquiry and market firm. Sales of 600 bbls handsome, in bond at 43½c, and 1,000 bbls prime at 42@42½c. Refined, free, only moderately active at 51@52½ for prime, and choice quality crude firm at 25½ 26½c.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Irregular and lower at 78@80c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Opened firm, closed dull, and a shade lower; $6 30@6 35 for Extra State; $7 50 for Extra R. H. O.; $7 35 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Firmer, but irregular, and unsettled at 83@85c.

WHEAT—Firmer, and a decided change; $1 42@1 46 for Chicago Spring; $1 43@1 46 for Milwaukee Club; $1 46@1 48 for Amber Milwaukee, the latter for very choice; $1 56@1 58 for Winter Red Western; $1 60@1 63 for Amber Michigan.

CORN—Rules heavy at $1 20@1 21 for shipping brands and mixed western in store, and $1 23½ afloat.

OATS—Heavy and lower at 88@89c for western.

WOOL—Quiet and prices firm.

HOPS—Firmer, with a fair demand at 20@29c.

PETROLEUM—Excited and decidedly higher: 29c for Crude; 43@45c for Refined in bond; 52@53c for Refined free.

PORK—More active and a shade firmer at $16 75 for old mess; $18 37½@18 50 for new do; $12@12 25 for new prime; $16@17 50 for new prime mess.

CUT MEATS—Firm. Shoulders 10@11c. Bacon sides quiet.

LARD—Unchanged; sales for December, January and February at 12¾@13c.

BUTTER—A shade firmer; 20@26c for Ohio and 27@32c for State.

CHEESE—Verm firm at 13@16c for common to prime.

COTTON ARRIVING IN CINCINNATI.—Per Lady Franklin, 290 bales; per W. C. Mann, 397 bales; per Lady Pike, 346 bales; per General Anderson, 573 bales; per Clara Poe, 411 bales. Total, 2,020 bales.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. MEADE.

Newspaper Speculations on the Subject.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

LATEST NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Removal of Gen. Meade.

The supercedure of Gen. Meade has been actively discussed to-day. It has not yet actually occurred, but it is evident that the way is being forced for it. If Meade is removed, one and perhaps two corps commanders will also be displaced. The *Star* of this morning has a double-leaded article on the subject, and it is known to have its basis of facts from high quarters. It says that so long as our army in this quarter continues to be guided by its present councils in the field it is now clear that it will fail to command public confidence. Requisite success is almost as necessary as that those councils should command the confidence of the army itself, which is now by no means the case, as was clearly demonstrated by the bitter and out-spoken scoffing with which the order for this last retrograde movement was received by rank and file. It apprehends that, though the forward movement amounted to but a reconnoissance in force, its purpose was certainly to give Lee battle wherever found. There can be no mistake in this fact, though it is now sought to be denied. It also adds, that the season for active operations under active commanders in this section has not closed, as is being represented by more or less newspapers. So if Lee, relying upon a continuance of the chronic hesitancy that has afflicted the counsels of Meade, ventures to reinforce Longstreet considerably from his own army, which he has yet time at least to attempt, it is to be presumed that Government will promptly seek to make him pay for his temerity, as our Army of the Potomac itself is as ready at this moment to move against him again as it was when undertaking so to do a few days since. It declares that it is not for them to venture to suggest the name of a commander to be relied on nor to be afflicted with a disinclination to risk a collision with Lee's army, numbering, as that does, scarcely more than one-third, or at most one-half, as many men as ours. Nor can it, with greater propriety, suggest the names of other counsellors for this General; but it ventures to assert the great unanimity of public opinion in the belief that our Army of the Potomac will continue to be utterly useless to the cause until others take their places.

The Nation has other uses for our armies than that of merely making fat places for Generals.

Contracts Awarded.

Contracts for seventy-five thousand sets of complete cavalry accoutrements were awarded to-day. To T. D. Jones, of Philadelphia, for five thousand at four dollars each, and the rest to parties in Newark, N. J., at six dollars and eighty to eighty-five cents each.

Union Caucus.

The Union members have called their caucus for to-morrow night, in the clerk's office of the House. The Democrats meet at the same time in the hall of the House.

Reported for Duty.

Rear Admiral Farragut has reported for duty this morning at the Navy Department.

A.

The Nine Months' Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of War has given a decision to Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in cases recently submitted by Messrs. Joseph E. Devitt & Co., of Philadelphia, that the nine months' volunteers of the several States, were called out under the first Section of an Act of July 17th, 1862, that no troops were called for or accepted under the third Section of the Act referred to. Therefore, these troops are not entitled to the sum of $25, and the $2 premium.

The amount involved in this question is several millions dollars and as the various paymasters throughout the country have paid many of the regiments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Rhode Island, and other States, they are peculiarly interested. The Second Auditor has also decided that $25 advance bounty should be paid by the mustering officer to a recruit when mustered in, as well as the premium. Satisfactory proof thereof must be furnished that the soldier was not paid this bounty, or the settlement cannot receive

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

HOGS IN ST. LOUIS.—The Hog market was heavy, and it was difficult to sell at 6¼c ₱ lb, net for the best. Price ranged down to 5c. There was a good supply on the market, mostly common.—*Democrat.*

NEW YORK TALLOW MARKET.—The market is quite active, and is steady; sales of 160,000 lbs at 11¾@12c for Western and Eastern, and 12¼@12¾c for City. Grease is lower; sales of 240,000 lbs at 10¼@11¾c, cash.

HOGS IN INDIANAPOLIS.—Slaughtering has been pushed with energy to-day; at all the establishments. The supply is declining somewhat, and the humber killed during the remainder of the season will probably be much less than we stated yesterday; 75,000 will probably be the extent. Hogs averaging 180 lbs are quoted to-day at $6 25 net; 200 lbs and over, $6 50@6 65—the latter price only for extra heavy.—*Journal.*

Grain Movement at Chicago.

Receipts of flour and grain for the week ending November 28, and since January 1.

	WEEK.		SINCE JAN. 1.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Flour	29,932	34,570	1,536,721	13,393,425
Wheat	163,497	187,572	12,658,135	10,679,475
Corn	178,151	167,307	39,081,533	25,441,884
Oats	36,067	203,739	3,517,191	8,273,116
Rye	11,206	15,009	942,561	771,559
Barley	19,378	25,430	810,567	1,038,070

Shipments of flour and grain for the week, and since January 1.

	WEEK.		SINCE JAN. 1	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
Flour	32,613	46,317	1,066,076	1,082,256
Wheat	236,750	182,285	12,781,187	10,436,697
Corn	169,825	65,425	30,413,556	25,671,029
Oats	65,750	46,925	2,382,817	6,351,259
Rye	15,350	——	854,193	611,275
Barley	——	——	347,381	640,975

HOGS IN MILWAUKEE.—Receipts of Hogs were again large on Saturday, 2,425 live and 378 dressed. The sales reported on Change showed a range of $4 25@4 90 per cwt for live Hogs, and $5 50@6 25 for dressed Hogs. The prevailing figures for the latter probably were $5 50@6 00, dividing on 200 lbs.

During the latter half of the week, the tendency of the Hog market was continually downward, owing chiefly to the decline in Gold. Receipts of the week 12,365 head:

	Live Hogs.	Dres'd Hogs.
Total for week	10 969	1,456
Previously reported	22 147	1 412
Total since Oct. 1	33 056	2 889—2 955
Total to same date last year		2 858

New York Wool Trade.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular, of Dec. 1st, gives the following prices current of wool, for all descriptions of which cash prices are now quoted:

Choice Selected Saxony Fleece, 85a88c; Saxony Fleece, 82a85c; three-quarters and full-blooded Merino Fleece, 80a82c; half-blooded Fleece, 77a80c; native and quarter-blood Fleece, 75a77c; common Fleece, 73a75c; Canada Fleece, 73a78c.

Domestic Pulled—New York city Extra Pulled, 73a78c; New York city Superfine Pulled, 72a75c; New York city No. 1 Pulled, 63a65c; choice country Picklock Pulled, 85a90c; country Extra Pulled, 77a80c; country Super Pulled, 75a78c; country No. 1 Pulled, 65a70c; country Lambs' Pulled, 73a77c; Canada Pulled, 55a65c.

California—California Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 35a55c; California Washed Pulled, 45a65c; California Common Washed Pulled, 35a40c; California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 35a45c.

Grain Movements in Milwaukee.

The following table exhibits the receipts of Flour and Grain for the week ending Saturday, exclusive of the deliveries by wagon:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Total	11,669	265,223	22,794	11,455	19,957	1,974
Cwk	62	12,473	257,398	2,702	4,217	11,918	1,044

Receipts of the above articles from January 1 to November 28, this year and last, compare as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	889,782	861,104
Wheat, bush	12,115,877	13,756,433
Oats, do	855,598	272,207
Corn, do	319,262	219,215
Barley, do	185,822	124,288
Rye, do	139,277	150,914

The following table exhibits the shipments of flour and grain from Milwaukee, by lake, from January 1 to November 28, this year and last:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	568,289	633,148
Wheat, bush	12,780,315	14,357,493
Oats, do	89,140	76,723
Corn, do	77,880	8,286
Barley, do	89,432	10,945
Rye, do	81,889	125,612

Hog Slaughtering around the Falls.

The weather has been very favorable and the slaughtering around the Falls is progressing finely. Seven houses are busily engaged in killing—five in this city, one at Jeffersonville and one at New Albany. The number of hogs slaughtered here this season will fall short of that of last season, and there will also be a great falling off in the weight. The season is rapidly drawing to a close, and all the houses expect to be through killing in the course of ten days. We give below the total number killed up to last evening, together with the number in pen:

	Killed	In Pens
Hamilton & Bro	22,036	4,500
Huffman, Duncan & Co	13,000	1,500
Wm. Jarvis & Co	7,200	1,200
F. Leib	7,300	150
A. S. Waite & Co	7,300	3,000
Ricketts & Co	14,000	3,000
New Albany (estimate)	6,000	2,000
Total	77,036	15,350

By the above it will be seen that the number slaughtered to date is 77,036, with 15,350 in pens, making the total receipts so far, this season 92,386. The killing around the Falls this season may reach 100,000, but we think it will fall short of that figure. The total number killed around the Falls last season was 113,000 head. Packers were willing yesterday to pay $6 75 net for good Hogs. Mess Pork is held $27 50, and Lard at 11¾@12¼c, but we have heard of no transactions.—*Democrat.*

SEWING MACHINES,

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,
AGENT FOR
PLANER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

SINGER & CO.'S Sewing Machines
For sale at New York prices, by R. STRAW, No. 32 Market street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Machines of various sizes constantly on hand Also, Silk and Thread on Spools, Binding Gauges of various kinds, and Needles. [se7

HAVING GREATER FACILITIES than any other DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the West, every style of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
CAN BE
INSERTED AT LOWER PRICES
And of BETTER QUALITY than can be procured elsewhere.
A FULL SETT ON VULCANITE
with plain Teeth, for
FIVE DOLLARS.
A FULL SETT ON VOLCANITE
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which I will guarantee to be superior to any made in the city. Call and examine my specimens and you will be convinced.
☞ All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
☞ Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.
Teeth extracted without pain by a safe and pleasant process.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT,
oc7 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

JEWELRY.
HENRY KNOEBEL,
No. 35 Diamond alley,
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that he has just received from the East a large stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season. no14:1m

THE NEW GYMNASTICS
At Neville Hall.
The classes are open for new members time of meeting.
Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 7½ o'clock.
Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock.
TERMS, IN ADVANCE.
For Adults, course of 20 lessons $6 00
" Lads and Misses do. do. 4 00
" Children do. do. 3 00
no27:tf

NEW RUM.—50 barrels on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

MACKEREL.—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.
no 28

OILS.

THE
LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COAL OIL;
AND REFINERS OF
PETROLEUM!
TRADE MARKS:
"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL,"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."
Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.
I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
REFINED BURNING COAL
AND
CARBON OIL;
Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.
Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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se7 GEORGE GOGDEN, Secr'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se8:1y

THE
ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,
Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of
REFINED ARDESCO OIL,
Non-explosive. Also,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
PACIFIC,
GLOBE, and
LIBERTY OIL WORKS.
Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—
AT LAWRENCEVILLE.
Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. sell

EAGLE OIL WORKS, Lawrenceville.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
REFINERS OF PURE
CARBON OIL,
(Quality warranted equal to the best made.)
Lubricating Oil, Benzole and Car Grease, and dealers in LAMPS, &c. Warehouse No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. se8:1y

LUCENT OIL WORKS—
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
CARBON OILS,
OFFICE: No. 20 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

J. F. DUNCAN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Office: DUQUESNE WAY, near Hand street bridge, and on Change at 11½ o'clock.
☞ We have constantly on hand large supplies of CRUDE and REFINED OIL, BENZINE and LUBRICATING OIL for home and export trade se17:1y
T. J. BRERETON....J. T. JOHNSTON....H. B. WILKINS.

THE
ALADDIN OIL COMPANY.
BRERETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF
COAL AND CARBON OIL,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

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EUREKA CARBON OIL,
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Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
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Crude and Refined Petroleum, Machinery Oils and Benzine,
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ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS.
se12

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REYMER & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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SUGARS, FIRE WORKS. &c.
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Fine Cream Candies, Chocolate Creams,
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FIRST PREMIUM
BLIND FACTORY.
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REVOLVING AND STATIONARY SHUTTERS.
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And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
NO. 48 MARKET STREET,
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☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

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Fire and Marine Insurance.
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se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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BY STATE AUTHORITY.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CT.
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These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.
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No. 61 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
At office of Real Estate Savings Institution.
no16:2m

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
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Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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Ro. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, July 1st, 1863 ..... $2,007,530 91.
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets, ... $545,896 46.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Assets, ... $407,079 30.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Assets, ... $355,967 39.
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PLAIN & FANCY JOB PRINTER,
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Book Binding, of all Styles,
From the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.
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The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by
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JOSHUA RHODES,
Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
PITTSBURGH.
se9

SCARLET and Blue Opera Hoods, new Sacques and Circulars, at A. BATES, 21 Fifth street.
se18

MEDICAL.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of diseasecare almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to foist them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "prove all things, only holds FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me, never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was dilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished any food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER
PROSPECT COTTAGE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:* It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.
I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.
I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.
NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1864.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

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